

This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations
and is not a part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

**As rescanning documents *will not* correct images,
please do not report the images to the
Image Problem Mailbox.**

PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁷ : A61K 31/00	A2	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/04893 (43) International Publication Date: 3 February 2000 (03.02.00)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/14428 (22) International Filing Date: 25 June 1999 (25.06.99) (30) Priority Data: 09/120,584 22 July 1998 (22.07.98) US (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL [US/US]; 308 Bynum Hall, Campus Box 4105, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-4105 (US). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): TIDWELL, Richard, R. [US/US]; 390 WR Clark Road, Pittsboro, NC 27312-6006 (US). HALL, James, E. [US/US]; 2440 Springview Trail, Chapel Hill, NC 27514-6815 (US). WOOD, Dorothy, H. [US/US]; 303 Pond Lily Court, Hillsborough, NC 27278 (US). (74) Agents: SIBLEY, Kenneth, D. et al.; Myers, Bigel, Sibley & Sajovec, P.A., P.O. Box 37428, Raleigh, NC 27627 (US).		(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AT (Utility model), AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, CZ (Utility model), DE, DE (Utility model), DK, DK (Utility model), EE, EE (Utility model), ES, FI, FI (Utility model), GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK (Utility model), SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.</i>
(54) Title: IMIDAZOLINE RECEPTOR BINDING COMPOUNDS (57) Abstract <p>Pentamidine and analogs thereof have activity as imidazoline receptor binding compounds. A method of binding the imidazoline receptor, comprises contacting a bis-benzene to said imidazoline receptor in an amount effective to bind to said receptor, wherein said bis-benzene contains at least one amidine group (e.g., one or two). The contacting step may be carried out <i>in vivo</i> or <i>in vitro</i>. Contacting may be carried out with individual active compounds or with libraries of active compounds.</p>		

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

IMIDAZOLINE RECEPTOR BINDING COMPOUNDS

5 Richard R. Tidwell, James E. Hall, and Dorothy H. Wood

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention concerns compounds that have high affinity for the imidazoline receptor, particularly the imidazoline I₂ receptor, methods of use thereof,
10 and combinatorial libraries thereof.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In the early 1980's while studying the different hypotensive effects of imidazoline compounds vs. catecholamines in the nucleus reticularis lateralis,
15 Bousquet et al. proposed the existence of a class of imidazoline (I) binding sites distinct from adrenergic receptors (Bousquet, P. et al., *The Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics* 230:232 - 236 (1984)).

Many subsequent studies have supported the presence of these binding sites in a variety of tissues (Coupry, I. et al., *Biochemical & Biophysical Research Communications* 147:1055 - 1060 (1987); Ernsberger, P. R. et al, *European Journal of Pharmacology* 134:1 - 13 (1987); Meeley, M. P. et al., *Life Sciences* 38:1119 - 1126 (1986); Parini, A. et al. *Journal of Biological Chemistry* 264(20):11874-8 (1989)), including the existence of the putative endogenous ligand (Atlas, D., and Y. Burstein, *European Journal of Biochemistry* 144:287 - 293 (1984); Li, G. et al.,
20 *Science* 263:966 - 969 (1994)) and purification of a mitochondrial imidazoline binding site (Limon, I. et al., *Journal of Biological Chemistry* 267(30):21645-9 (1992)).

The binding sites are classified into two groups, I₁ and I₂, according to their affinity for clonidine and idazoxan, respectively, and are located on the plasma and
30 outer mitochondrial membranes. I₂ binding sites are associated with the monoamine oxidase protein in certain tissues and are further sub-classified into I_{2A} and I_{2B} depending on their sensitivity to the compound amiloride (Regunathan, S., and D. J. Reis, *Annual Review of Pharmacology & Toxicology* 36:511-44 (1996)). A third

subgroup classified as I_{atypical} have been identified in the pancreatic β -cell (Morgan, N. G. et al., *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences* 763:361-73 (1995); Brown, C. A. et al., *British Journal of Pharmacology* 108:312 - 317 (1993); Chan, S. L., *Clinical Science* 85(6):671-7 (1993)).

5 The I_1 binding sites are localized on the plasma membrane and have been found in the brainstem, kidneys, adrenal chromaffin cells, rat PC12 cells and platelets. Imidazoline I_1 receptor agonists which stimulate I_1 receptors in the medulla offer a new therapeutic approach to the treatment of hypertension and associated metabolic syndrome comprising of hyperglycemia, hyperinsulinemia, hypertriglyceridemia and
10 low concentrations of high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (Krentz, A. J., and A. J. Evans, *The Lancet* 351:152 - 153 (1998)). Selectivity for this receptor reduces the adverse effects attributed to stimulation of α_2 -adrenoceptors such as sedation and dry mouth. Platelet I_1 receptors are upregulated in patients suffering with depression and can be downregulated with antidepressant therapy.

15 I_2 binding sites are more widely distributed than I_1 sites. They have been found in the nervous system (cerebral cortex, astrocytes, carotid bodies), specific organs (kidneys, liver, pancreas, colon, urethra, placenta), glands (adrenal medulla, prostate) and certain cell types (platelets, adipocytes, vascular cells). Expression of I_2 binding sites is upregulated in human brains during aging, and in patients with Alzheimer's
20 disease. Expression is modified in the brains of depressed suicide victims (Regunathan, S., and D. J. Reis, *Annual Review of Pharmacology & Toxicology* 36:511-44 (1996)).

Efforts have been made to identify compounds with imidazoline receptor binding affinity:

25 U.S. Patent No. 5,726,197 to Clark et al. describe isoindolinyl derivatives that have imidazoline receptor binding affinity.

 U.S. Patent No. 5,686,477 to Jarry et al. describes various 5-(aryloxymethyl) oxazolines having imidazoline binding activity.

 U.S. Patent No. 5,354,769 to Garcia Sevilla et al. describes
30 benzofuranyl imidazole derivatives having imidazoline receptor binding activity, and various uses thereof.

U.S. Patent No. 5,732,717 to Watanabe et al. describes the use of 4-chloro-5-(imidazoline-2-ylamino)-6-methoxy-2-methylpyrimidine for treating substance abuse withdrawal.

U.S. Patent No. 5,574,059 to Regunathan et al. describes the treatment
5 of vascular smooth muscle cell proliferation with certain imidazoline receptor agonists.

Nevertheless, there are relatively few compounds with imidazoline receptor binding affinity available, and there is continued interest in identifying additional imidazoline receptor binding compounds.

10

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A first aspect of the present invention is a method of binding the imidazoline receptor, comprising contacting a bis-benzene to said imidazoline receptor in an amount effective to bind to said receptor, wherein said bis-benzene contains at least
15 one amidine group. The amidine group is covalently bound to one of the benzene rings, or an amidine group is covalently bound to both of the benzene rings (such compounds and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts are referred to as "active agents" herein). The contacting step may be carried out *in vitro* (e.g., with cells that express the imidazoline receptor, or with a cell-free preparation comprising the
20 imidazoline receptor) or *in vivo* (e.g., by administering said compound to a subject afflicted with a disease state which is alleviable by treatment with a compound having high selectivity and affinity for the imidazoline receptor site).

A second aspect of the present invention is a method of identifying imidazoline receptor binding agents, comprising the steps of providing a library of
25 bis-benzene compounds, said bis-benzene compound containing at least one amidine group as described above; and screening said library for compounds that bind to said imidazoline receptor. The library may be a combinatorial library, and the bis-benzene compounds may be immobilized on a solid support in accordance with known techniques (e.g., where only one of the benzene groups has an amidine group
30 covalently bound thereto, the other benzene group may be affixed, e.g., by covalent bond, to the solid support).

The present invention is explained in greater detail in the drawings and specification set forth below.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig.1. Inhibition of 5 nM [³H]idazoxan (K_d 14 ± 2 nM) binding to rat liver membranes by α_2 -adrenoceptor ligands and pentamidine. Cirazoline, $K_i = 3.0 \pm 0.4$ nM; Phentolamine, $K_i > 5000$ nM; Epinephrine, $K_i > 25,000$ nM; Yohimbine, $K_i > 25,000$ nM; Pentamidine, $K_i = 1.4 \pm 0.22$ Nm.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Definitions. As used herein:

The term "loweralkyl," as used herein, refers to C₁ - C₆ linear or branched alkyl, such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, *sec*-butyl, *iso*-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, isopentyl, and hexyl. Isoalkyl groups, such as isopropyl, isobutyl, isopentyl, and the like are currently preferred. The term "loweralkoxy" or "oxyalkyl" as used herein, refers to C₁ - C₆ linear or branched alkoxy, such as methoxy, ethoxy, propyloxy, butyloxy, isopropyloxy, and *t*-butyloxy. Methoxy is currently preferred.

"Cycloalkyl" means a saturated monovalent monocyclic hydrocarbon radical containing 3-8 carbon atoms, such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl and cyclooctyl.

The term "halo" or "halogen" as used herein refers halogens such as to Cl, Br, I, F, preferably Cl or Br.

"Imidazoline receptor" as used herein refers to any imidazoline receptor, including I₁ and I₂ receptors. The I₂ receptors (including I_{2A} and I_{2B} receptors) are currently preferred. The imidazoline receptor may be of any species of origin, but is preferably mammalian (e.g., human, mouse, rat, cat, dog, rabbit, hamster, monkey, etc.).

"Phenyl" as used herein encompasses all possible isomeric phenyl radicals optionally monosubstituted or disubstituted with a substituent selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, and halo.

"Pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt" refers to those salts which retain the biological effectiveness and properties of the free bases and which are not biologically or otherwise undesirable, formed with inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid and the like, and organic acids such as acetic acid, propionic acid, glycolic acid, pyruvic acid, oxalic acid, malic acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid,

tartaric acid, citric acid, benzoic acid, cinnamic acid, mandelic acid, methanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, salicylic acid and the like.

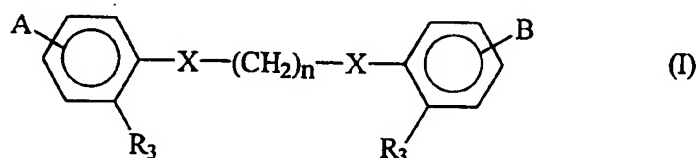
"[³H]-idazoxan" refers to tritiated idazoxan, named as (1,4-[6,7-³H]-benzodioxan-2-yl)-2-imidazoline hydrochloride, or [³H]-RX 781094. It is available
5 from Amersham plc.

The term "treatment" as used herein covers any treatment of a disease in a mammal, particularly a human, and includes: (i) preventing the disease from occurring in a subject which may be predisposed to the disease but has not yet been diagnosed as having it; (ii) inhibiting the disease, i.e., arresting its development; or
10 (iii) relieving the disease, i.e., causing regression of the disease.

The term "disease state which is alleviable by treatment with a compound having high selectivity and/or affinity for the imidazoline receptor site" as used herein is intended to cover all disease states which are generally acknowledged in the art to be usefully treated with compounds having high selectivity and affinity for the imidazoline
15 site in general, as described in U.S. Patent No. 5,726,197 to Clark (see column 4, lines 1-19 therein). Such disease states include, but are not limited to, cerebral ischemia, hypertension, excessive intraocular pressure, parkinsonian disorders, eating disorders, seasonal affective disorders, panic disorders, urinary incontinence, diuresis, fertility disorders (including the treatment of infertility by, for example, in vitro fertilization, and
20 use in antifertility), sexual dysfunction, impotence, postnatal depression, mild stress-induced amenorrhoea, and galactorrhoea, by administering to a mammal in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as described herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. In addition, such disease states include depression, Alzheimer's disease and diabetes.

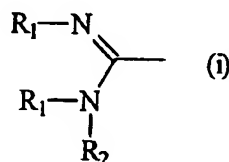
Active compounds. Active compounds of the present invention are, in general, pentamidine and analogs thereof. Numerous such compounds are known. In the present invention both benzene rings need not be substituted with an amidine group: only a single ring need be substituted with an amidine group (though optionally both rings may be substituted with an amidine group). Such compounds are known or can be synthesized in accordance with known techniques (See, e.g., U.S. Patents Nos. 5,723,495; 5,723,288; 5,686,456; 5,668,167; 5,667,975; 5,643,935; 5,639,755; 5,627,184; 5,622,955; 5,606,058; 5,602,172; 5,594,138; 5,578,631; 5,521,189; 5,428,051; 5,206,236; 5,202,320; 4,963,589; 4,940,723; 4,933,347; 4,619,942; 4,397,863; and 4,324,794 (applicants intend that the disclosures of the compounds disclosed in these references are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety; all of these compounds may be provided with a single amidine group as opposed to two amidine groups). Specific examples of such compounds are set forth below.

A first group of active agents useful for carrying out the present invention are bis-benzenes having the formula I:



wherein:

A and B are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, loweralkyl, oxyalkyl, nitro, amino, aminoalkyl, halo, hydroxy, carboxy, and compounds of formula (i):



subject to the proviso that at least one of A and B is a compound of formula (i);

R_1 and R_2 are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, loweralkyl, oxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, cyloalkyl, aryl, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl and alkylaminoalkyl; or two R_1 group on the same amidine group together represent $-(CH_2)_m-$ wherein m is 2, 3, or 4;

5 R_3 is H, loweralkyl, oxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, aminoalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl or halogen;

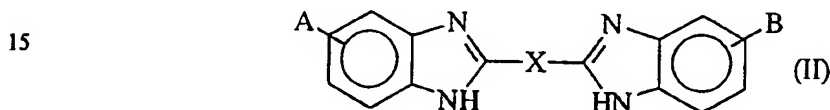
n is from 2 to 6; and

X is O, NH, or S;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. In one embodiment, R_1 , R_2 and

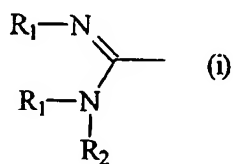
10 R_3 are H; X is O; and n is 5.

A second group of bis-benzenes that may be used to carry out the present invention are those having formula II:



wherein:

A and B are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, loweralkyl, oxyalkyl, nitro, amino, aminoalkyl, halo, hydroxy, carboxy, and compounds of formula (i):



25

subject to the proviso that at least one of A and B is a compound of formula (i);

R_1 and R_2 are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, loweralkyl, oxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, cyloalkyl, aryl, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl and alkylaminoalkyl; or two R_1 group on the same amidine group together represent $-(CH_2)_m-$ wherein m is 2, 3, or 4;

30

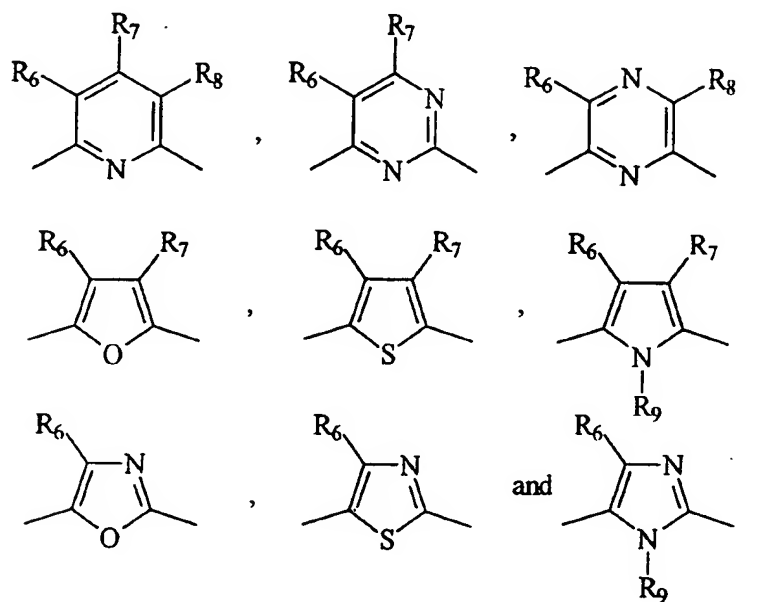
R_3 is H, loweralkyl, oxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, aminoalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl or halogen;

X is linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated C1-C12 alkyl containing up to 4 double bonds; or X is a heterocyclic aromatic group selected from the group consisting of:

5

10

15



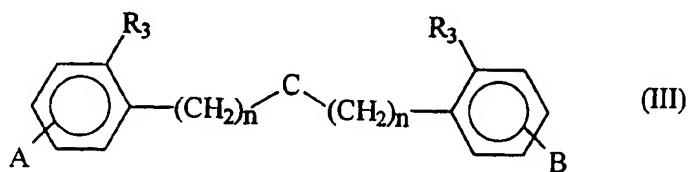
wherein

20 R₆, R₇, and R₈ are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, loweralkyl, halogen, oxyalkyl, oxyaryl, or oxyarylalkyl;

R₉ is hydrogen, loweralkyl, hydroxy, aminoalkyl or alkylaminoalkyl;
or the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

25 A third group of compounds useful for carrying out the present invention are those having formula III:

30



wherein:

A and B are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, loweralkyl, oxyalkyl, nitro, amino, aminoalkyl, halo, hydroxy, carboxy, and substituents of formula (i):

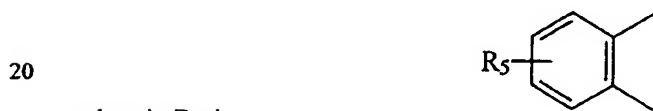


10 subject to the proviso that at least one of A and B is a substituent of formula (i);

R₁ and R₂ are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, loweralkyl, oxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, cyloalkyl, aryl, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl and alkylaminoalkyl; or two R₁ groups on the same amidine group together represent – (CH₂)_m– wherein m is 2, 3, or 4;

15 R₃ is H, loweralkyl, oxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, aminoalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl or halogen;

or two R₁ groups on the same amidine group together represent

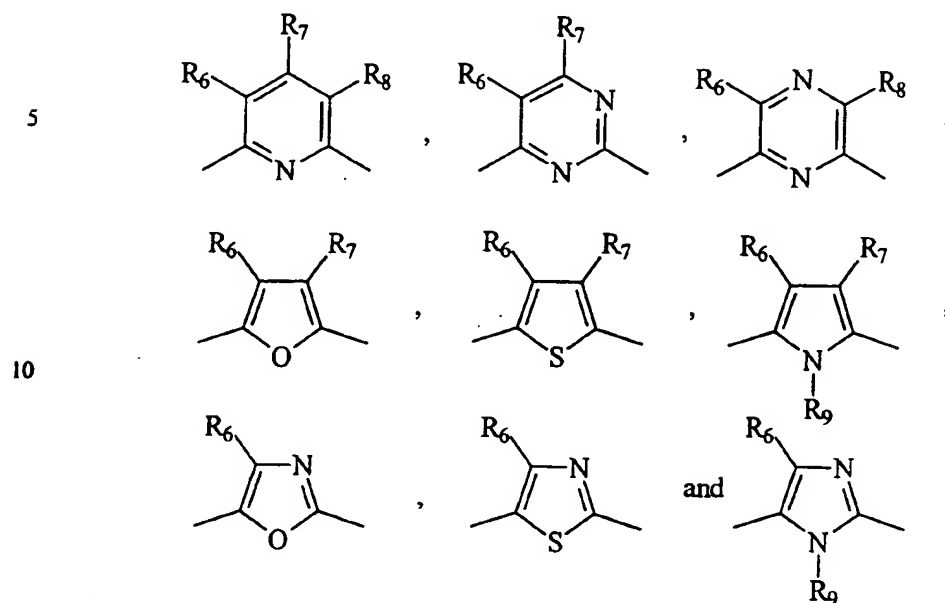


wherein R₅ is



n is an integer from 0 to 2; and

A is a heterocyclic aromatic group selected from the group consisting of:

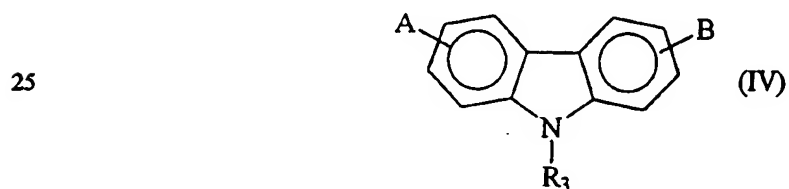


R_6 , R_7 , and R_8 are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, loweralkyl, halogen, oxyalkyl, oxyaryl, or oxyarylalkyl;

R_9 is hydrogen, loweralkyl, hydroxy, aminoalkyl or alkylaminoalkyl;

and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

20 A fourth group of compounds useful for carrying out the present invention are those having formula IV:



wherein:

A and B are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, loweralkyl, oxyalkyl, nitro, amino, aminoalkyl, halo, hydroxy, carboxy, and substituents of formula (i):

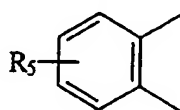


subject to the proviso that at least one of A and B is a substituent of formula (i);

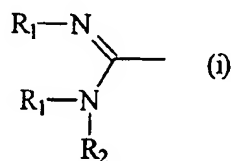
R₁ and R₂ are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, loweralkyl, oxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, cyloalkyl, aryl, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl and alkylaminoalkyl; or two R₁ group on the same amidine group together represent – (CH₂)_m– wherein m is 2, 3, or 4;

R₃ is H, loweralkyl, oxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, aminoalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl or halogen;

15 or two R₁ groups on the same amidine group together represent

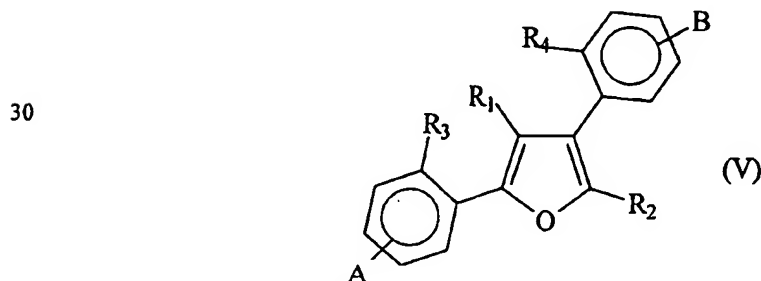


20 wherein R₅ is



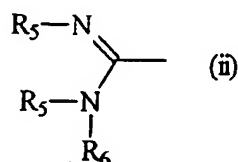
25 and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

A fifth group of active compounds that may be used to carry out the present invention are those having formula (V):



wherein:

A and B are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, loweralkyl, oxyalkyl, nitro, amino, aminoalkyl, halo, hydroxy, carboxy, and substituents of formula (ii):



subject to the proviso that at least one of A and B is a substituent of formula (ii);

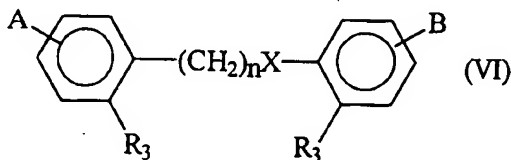
R₁ and R₂ are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, loweralkyl, aryl, alkylaryl, aminoalkyl, aminoaryl, halogen, oxyalkyl, oxyaryl, or oxyarylalkyl;

R₃ and R₄ are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, loweralkyl, oxyalkyl, alkylaryl, aryl, oxyaryl, aminoalkyl, aminoaryl, or halogen; and each R₅ is independently selected from the group consisting of H, loweralkyl, alkoxyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, or alkylaryl or two R₅ groups together represent C₂ to C₁₀ alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, or alkylene; and

R₆ is H, hydroxy, loweralkyl, alkoxyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl, alkylamino, alkylaminoalkyl, cycloalkyl, hydroxycycloalkyl, alkoxycycloalkyl, aryl, or alkylaryl;

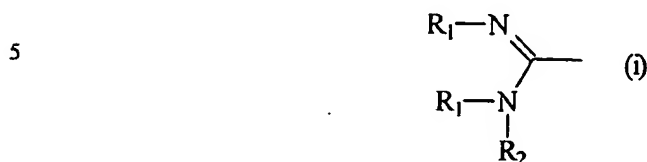
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

A sixth group of active compounds of the present invention are those having formula VI:



wherein:

A and B are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, loweralkyl, oxyalkyl, nitro, amino, aminoalkyl, halo, hydroxy, carboxy, and substituents of formula (i):

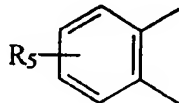


subject to the proviso that at least one of A and B is a substituent of formula (i);

10 R₁ and R₂ are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, loweralkyl, oxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, cyloalkyl, aryl, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl and alkylaminoalkyl; or two R₁ group on the same amidine group together represent - (CH₂)_m- wherein m is 2, 3, or 4;

15 R₃ is H, loweralkyl, oxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, aminoalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl or halogen;

or two R₁ groups on the same amidine group together represent



20

wherein R₅ is



X is O, S or NH;

n is an integer from 1 to 8;

and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

Salts of Active Compounds. The active compounds may be converted to a corresponding acid addition salt, or pharmaceutically acceptable salt, by virtue of the presence of the nitrogen atoms.

- The conversion is accomplished by treatment with at least a stoichiometric amount of an appropriate acid, such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid and the like, and organic acids such as acetic acid, propionic acid, glycolic acid, pyruvic acid, oxalic acid, malic acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, benzoic acid, cinnamic acid, mandelic acid, methanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, salicylic acid and the like. Typically, the free base is dissolved in an inert organic solvent such as diethyl ether, ethyl acetate, chloroform, ethanol or methanol and the like, and the acid added in a similar solvent.
- 10 The temperature is maintained at 0°-50° C. The resulting salt precipitates spontaneously or may be brought out of solution with a less polar solvent.

- The acid addition salts of the active compounds may be converted to the corresponding free bases by treatment with at least a stoichiometric amount of a suitable base such as sodium or potassium hydroxide, potassium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, ammonia, and the like.
- 15

Utility and Testing. The compounds are generally useful as described above. The compounds may be specifically tested in accordance with known techniques.

- In one particular aspect, the invention relates to a method of determining the presence of imidazoline receptors *in vitro* or *in vivo* in mammalian tissue, especially human tissue, by contacting the sample suspected of containing such receptors with an active compound of the invention and detecting the presence or absence of binding of such compound to a receptor in the sample. The detecting may be carried out by any suitable means, such as by labelling the active compound with a detectable group such as ³H, or by competitive displacement of another receptor binding compound that it itself labelled, all in accordance with known techniques. Detecting may be carried out with a library or combinatorial library of compounds of the invention, as described below.
- 20
25

In another particular aspect, the invention provides methods of alleviating disease states as described above.

- Potential for high selectivity and high affinity for imidazoline sites is determined *in vitro* by a modification of the method of Brown et al., Br. J. Pharmacology, Vol. 99, pp 481 varies as 486 (1990), as described in Example 11 of U.S. Patent No. 5,726,197 to Clark et al.
- 30

Lowering of intraocular pressure is shown *in vivo* by the method of Moses, R. A., Tr. Am. Acad. Opth. and Otol., January-February 1962: 88-95.

Potential for treatment of cerebral ischemia is shown *in vitro* by a modification of the method of Gotti et al., Brain Res., Vol 522(2), pp 290-307 (1990).

- 5 The antihypertensive activity of the compounds may be determined in conscious spontaneous hypertensive rats prepared with indwelling arterial catheter by the *in vivo* assay described in Popovic V. and Popovic P., J. Applied. Physiol., Vol. 15, pp. 727-728 (1960), or a modification thereof.

Administration. In applying the compounds of this invention to treatment of
10 the above conditions, administration of the active compounds and salts described herein can be via any of the accepted modes of administration, including oral, parenteral and otherwise systemic route of administration. Any pharmaceutically acceptable mode of administration can be used, including solid, semi-solid or liquid dosage forms, such as, for example, tablets, suppositories, pills, capsules, powders,
15 liquids, suspensions, or the like, preferably in unit dosage forms suitable for single administration of precise dosages, or in sustained or controlled release dosage forms for the prolonged administration of the compound at a predetermined rate. The compositions will typically include a conventional pharmaceutical carrier or excipient and an active compound or the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof and, in
20 addition, may include other medicinal agents, pharmaceutical agents, carriers, adjuvants, etc.

The amount of active compound administered will of course, be dependent on the subject being treated, the severity of the affliction, the manner of administration and the judgment of the prescribing physician. However, an effective dose for oral,
25 parenteral and otherwise systemic routes of administration is in the range of 0.01-20 mg/kg/day, preferably 0.1-10 mg/kg/day. For an average 70 kg human, this would amount to 0.7-1400 mg per day, or preferably 7-700 mg/day.

For solid compositions, conventional non-toxic solid carriers include, for example, pharmaceutical grades of mannitol, lactose, cellulose, cellulose derivatives,
30 sodium crosscarmellose, starch, magnesium stearate, sodium saccharin, talcum, glucose, sucrose, magnesium carbonate, and the like may be used. The active compound as defined above may be formulated as suppositories using, for example, polyalkylene glycols, acetylated triglycerides and the like, as the carrier. Liquid

pharmaceutically administrable compositions can, for example, be prepared by dissolving, dispersing, etc. an active compound as defined above and optional pharmaceutical adjuvants in a carrier, such as, for example, water, saline, aqueous dextrose, glycerol, ethanol, and the like, to thereby form a solution or suspension. If
5 desired, the pharmaceutical composition to be administered may also contain minor amounts of nontoxic auxiliary substances such as wetting or emulsifying agents, pH buffering agents and the like, for example, sodium acetate, sorbitan monolaurate, triethanolamine sodium acetate, sorbitan monolaurate, triethanolamine oleate, etc. Actual methods of preparing such dosage forms are known, or will be apparent, to
10 those skilled in this art; for example, see Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, Mack Publishing Company, Easton, Pa., 15th Edition, 1975. The composition or formulation to be administered will, in any event, contain a quantity of the active compound(s) in an amount effective to alleviate the symptoms of the subject being treated.

15 Dosage forms or compositions containing active compounds or their salts) in the range of 0.25 to 95% with the balance made up from non-toxic carrier may be prepared.

For oral administration, a pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic composition is formed by the incorporation of any of the normally employed excipients, such as,
20 for example pharmaceutical grades of mannitol, lactose, cellulose, cellulose derivatives, sodium crosscarmellose, starch, magnesium stearate, sodium saccharin, talcum, glucose, sucrose, magnesium, carbonate, and the like. Such compositions take the form of solutions, suspensions, tablets, pills, capsules, powders, sustained release formulations and the like. Such compositions may contain 1%-95% active ingredient,
25 more preferably 2-50%, most preferably 5-8%.

Parenteral administration is generally characterized by injection, either subcutaneously, intramuscularly or intravenously. Injectables can be prepared in conventional forms, either as liquid solutions or suspensions, solid forms suitable for solution or suspension in liquid prior to injection, or as emulsions. Suitable excipients
30 are, for example, water, saline, dextrose, glycerol, ethanol or the like. In addition, if desired, the pharmaceutical compositions to be administered may also contain minor amounts of non-toxic auxiliary substances such as wetting or emulsifying agents, pH

buffering agents and the like, such as for example, sodium acetate, sorbitan monolaurate, triethanolamine oleate, triethanolamine sodium acetate, etc.

A more recently devised approach for parenteral administration employs the implantation of a slow-release or sustained-release system, such that a constant level of dosage is maintained. See, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 3,710,795.

The percentage of active compound contained in such parental compositions is highly dependent on the specific nature thereof, as well as the activity of the compound and the needs of the subject. However, percentages of active ingredient of 0.1% to 10% in solution are employable, and will be higher if the composition is a solid which will be subsequently diluted to the above percentages. Preferably the composition will comprise 0.2-2% of the active agent in solution.

In applying the compounds of the invention to treatment of diseases or disorders of the eye which are associated with an abnormally high intraocular pressure, administration may be achieved by any pharmaceutically acceptable mode of administration which provides adequate local concentrations to provide the desired response. These include direct administration to the eye via drops and controlled release inserts or implants, as well as systemic administration as previously described.

Drops and solutions applied directly to the eye are typically sterilized aqueous solutions containing 0.1% to 10%, most preferably 0.5% to 1% of the active ingredient, along with suitable buffer, stabilizer, and preservative. The total concentration of solutes should be such that, if possible, the resulting solution is isotonic with the lacrimal fluid (though this is not absolutely necessary) and has an equivalent pH in the range of pH 6-8. Typical preservatives are phenyl mercuric acetate, thimerosal, chlorobutanol, and benzalkonium chloride. Typical buffer systems and salts are based on, for example, citrate, borate or phosphate; suitable stabilizers include glycerin and polysorbate 80. The aqueous solutions are formulated simply by dissolving the solutes in a suitable quantity of water, adjusting the pH to about 6.8-8.0, making a final volume adjustment with additional water, and sterilizing the preparation using methods known to those in the art.

The dosage level of the resulting composition will, of course, depend on the concentration of the drops, the condition of the subject and the individual magnitude of responses to treatment. However, a typical ocular composition could be

administered at the rate of about 2-10 drops per day per eye of a 0.5% solution of active ingredient.

The compositions of the present invention may also be formulated for administration in any convenient way by analogy with other topical compositions adapted for use in mammals. These compositions may be presented for use in any conventional manner with the aid of any of a wide variety of pharmaceutical carriers or vehicles. For such topical administration, a pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic formulation can take the form of semisolid, liquid, or solid, such as, for example, gels, creams, lotions, solutions, suspensions, ointments, powders, or the like. As an example, the active components may be formulated into a gel using ethanol, propylene glycol, propylene carbonate, polyethylene glycols, diisopropyl adipate, glycerol, water, etc., with appropriate gelling agents, such as Carbomers, Klucels, etc. If desired, the formulation may also contain minor amounts of non-toxic auxiliary substances such as preservatives, antioxidants, pH buffering agents, surface active agents, and the like. Actual methods of preparing such dosage forms are known, or will be apparent, to those skilled in the art; for example, see, e.g., Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, Mack Publishing Company, Easton, Pa., 16th Edition, 1980.

Combinatorial chemistry. Numerous methods of synthesizing combinatorial libraries and (where desired) applying such molecules on solid supports (where the molecules may be either covalently or non-covalently bound, linked or attached to the solid support) are known, and such libraries can be made and used in accordance with procedures known to those skilled in the art. See, e.g., J. Baldwin and I. Henderson, *Recent Advances in the Generation of Small-Molecule Combinatorial Libraries: Encoded Split Synthesis and Solid-Phase Synthetic Methodology*, Med. Res. Reviews 16, 391-405 (1996); see also U.S. Patent No. 5,565,324 to Still et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,284,514 to Ellman et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,445,934 to Fodor et al. (the disclosures of all United States patents cited herein are to be incorporated herein by reference in their entirety). Libraries of active compounds as described herein (*i.e.*, a group of compounds that have the general definition of active compounds as described herein, but differ from one another in specific structural features, patterns of substitution(s), etc.), may be screened in accordance with known techniques to identify imidazoline receptor binding compounds with specific desired characteristics.

The present invention is explained in greater detail in the following non-limiting examples.

EXAMPLE 1

5 1. Materials and methods

Membrane preparation. Membranes were prepared in accordance with known techniques (R. Zonnenchein et al., Eur. J. Pharmacol. 190, 203 – 215 (1990)). Briefly, male Sprague-Dawley rats (Hilltop, Scottsdale, PA, USA) weighing approximately 250 - 300 g were decapitated, their livers rapidly removed and immediately placed
10 into 0.25 M cold sucrose solution. The livers were weighed and minced with scissors before being homogenized at 4°C in solution A (0.25 M sucrose containing 0.1 mM phenylmethyl sulfonyl fluoride 1:10v/v) for 1 min using a Biospec homogenizer (Bartlesville, OK, USA). The homogenate was centrifuged at 600 x g for 10 min at 4°C. The resulting pellet was washed with solution A, discarded and the supernatant
15 fractions were combined and centrifuged at 12,000 x g for 30 min. This pellet was washed then resuspended in cold buffer B (50 mM Tris/HCl pH 7.4). Using a Bio-Rad (Hercules, CA, USA) assay kit, the protein concentration was determined using bovine serum albumin as the standard according to the assay of Bradford et al. (Bradford, M.M., 1976. Anal. Biochem. 72, 248 - 254.). The preparation was stored
20 at -80 °C at a concentration of 20 mg protein /ml.

Saturation binding studies. Binding studies were performed in triplicate in 1 ml buffer B containing [³H]idazoxan (0.1 - 50 nM). The addition of rat liver membranes at a final concentration of 500 µg protein /ml initiated binding, and the samples were incubated to equilibrium at 22 °C for 45 min. Non-specific binding was
25 defined as the amount of [³H]idazoxan bound in the presence of 10 µM cirazoline.

Competition binding studies. Competition experiments were performed in 1 ml buffer B containing 5 nM [³H]idazoxan. Increasing concentrations of compound were added (1 nM - 10 mM) and binding was initiated by the addition of rat liver membranes at a final concentration of 500 µg protein /ml. In all experiments, bound
30 and free radioligand were separated by vacuum filtration through Whatman GF/C filters and washed with 2 x 10 ml cold buffer B. Radioactivity on filters was determined by liquid scintillation spectroscopy using a Packard Tri-Carb 2100TR.

Samples were run in triplicate and the results were derived from at least three experiments with the exception of Compounds 4 and 8 which were run twice due to limited quantities.

Anti-Pneumocystis carinii activity. Induction, treatment and evaluation of *P. carinii* pneumonia in the rat was carried out according to methods described previously (Jones, S.K. et al., Antimicrob. Agents Chemother. 34, 1026 – 1030 (1990)). To summarize the scoring procedure, the mean histologic scores were determined by two examiners using a blinded protocol. *P. carinii* cysts were counted in the stained lung sections and assigned the following values; 0.5 - less than 10 cysts counted per two fully examined sections; 1 - scattered cysts with less than 10% of the lung tissue involved; 2 - scattered cysts with limited intense focal involvement and 10 to 25% of lung tissue involved; 3 - scattered cysts with numerous intense areas of focal involvement and 26 to 50% of lung tissue involved; 4 - cysts found throughout the tissue with numerous intense focal areas of involvement having greater than 50% of lung tissue involved.

Chemical synthesis. The procedure for the synthesis of 4-methoxybenzamidine was adapted from Tidwell et al. (J. Med. Chem. 33, 1252 – 1257 (1990)). The procedure was altered in the following way; a solution of 1,4-dioxane was cooled to -10 °C and presaturated with hydrogen chloride (HCl) gas. 4-Methoxybenzonitrile and anhydrous ethanol were added and the reaction mixture was saturated with HCl gas. The reaction flask was sealed and stirred at ambient temperature for twelve days. The imidate was collected and dried under high vacuum for 20 min and then dissolved in ethanolic ammonia at -10 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The purification of 4-methoxybenzamidine was followed according to the published procedure. All other compounds were synthesized as previously described (B. Berger et al., J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther. 256, 883 – 889 (1991); Tidwell et al., *supra* (1990)). Final compounds were analyzed using high-performance liquid chromatography, proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy and elemental analysis.

Drugs. [³H]Idazoxan (specific activity 45 Ci/mmol) was purchased from Amersham (Arlington Heights, IL, USA), cirazoline from Research Biochemicals International (Natick, MA, USA), phenylmethyl sulfonyl fluoride from Boehringer Mannheim (Indianapolis, IN, USA), sucrose from Fisher (Fair Lawn, NJ, USA) and

Tris/HCl from Schwartz/Mann Biotech (Cleveland, OH, USA). Benzamidine, yohimbine, phentolamine, epinephrine and bovine serum albumin were purchased from Sigma (St. Louis, MO, USA). 1,4-Dioxane and 4-methoxybenzonitrile were purchased from Aldrich (Milwaukee, WI, USA), and HCl gas and ammonia from Matheson (Secaucus, NJ, USA). All other compounds were synthesized in our laboratory. Buffers were prepared using deionized water from Dracor Water Systems (Kensington, MD, USA).

Data analysis. Binding analyses, statistics and graphics were performed using Prism 2.01 (Graphpad Software, Inc., San Diego, CA, USA). Binding parameters for inhibitors are given as mean \pm S.D. except Compounds 4 and 8 which are expressed as mean \pm 95% confidence intervals due to limited supply of compound. The calculated log of the octanol:water partition coefficient (ClogP) was calculated using MedChem Software 3.5 (Daylight Chemical Information Systems, New Orleans, LA, USA).

2. Results

[³H]Idazoxan saturation binding in rat liver membranes. Rat liver membranes, prepared according to the method of Zonnenschein et al. (*supra*) were reported to be rich in imidazoline I₂ sites while excluding α_2 -adrenoceptors. Saturation binding analyses reported a B_{\max} of 438 ± 30 fmol/mg protein with non-specific binding representing 10 - 15% of total binding, which conforms with the results reported by Zonnenschein et al. (1990). [³H]Idazoxan bound the rat liver membranes with a $K_d = 14 \pm 2$ nM for saturable binding. To confirm that α_2 -adrenoceptors were absent from the preparation, displacement experiments were performed using yohimbine, a selective α_2 -adrenoceptor antagonist; epinephrine, a selective α_2 -adrenoceptor agonist; phentolamine, an α_2 -adrenoceptor antagonist; and cirazoline, an α_2 -adrenoceptor antagonist as competitive inhibitors of [³H]idazoxan binding. **Figure 1** shows that selective α_2 -adrenoceptor ligands did not compete for radioligand binding, whereas phentolamine displaced [³H] idazoxan binding with low affinity ($K_i > 5000$), and cirazoline with high affinity ($K_i = 3.0 \pm 0.4$ nM).

Competition binding studies. A competitive inhibition curve using pentamidine as the inhibitor of [³H]idazoxan binding was generated (data not shown).

The K_i of 1.4 ± 0.22 nM demonstrates that pentamidine binds to imidazoline I_2 sites with very high affinity, comparable to that of the most potent ligands. Several interesting structure/activity relationships were observed from the data in Table 1. Taking pentamidine (Compound 1) as the lead compound, no change in affinity was
5 observed when the central alkyl link was increased to six carbons (Compound 2) or the amidine groups replaced with imidazoline moieties (Compound 3). Moderate reductions in affinity (10 - 100 nM) were observed when the alkyl chain was shortened further (Compounds 4 and 7) and a similar reduction was noted when one of the cations was replaced by a nitro group (Compound 8). Loss of one benzamidine
10 moiety (Compound 9) caused a further reduction in affinity; however, when both the amidine phenoxy moiety and four of the carbons from the alkyl chain were removed from pentamidine (Compound 10), there was no further reduction in affinity when compared to Compound 9.

Interestingly, methoxy substitution meta to the cation (Compounds 5 and 6)
15 produced varied results depending on the nature of the cationic moiety. When compared to the unsubstituted analog (Compound 7), methoxy substitution (Compound 6) resulted in over a two log decrease in imidazoline receptor binding. However, methoxy substitution of the imidazoline analog (Compound 5) resulted in a compound with similar affinity to Compound 7. The low affinity of Compound 6
20 may be a result of its very low ClogP. Likewise, a comparison of Compounds 10 - 12 shows that Compound 11 with the lowest ClogP of all the compounds evaluated also had the lowest affinity. The low affinity of Compound 11 may be due to the existence of contributing resonance structures to form a zwitterion. The basicity and therefore the binding property of the amidines are greatly influenced by the presence of
25 different substituents on the benzamidine ring. Both benzamidine (Compound 12) and 4-methoxybenzamidine (Compound 10) display resonance stabilization of the positive charge throughout the molecule; however, the phenoxide ion of 4-hydroxybenzamidine neutralizes the positive charge, therefore making it unavailable for receptor binding. This molecule lends support to the theory that a strong cation is
30 an important factor in receptor binding.

ClogP. ClogP increases as compound lipophilicity increases. Table 1 shows that Compound 3 is the most lipophilic (ClogP = 6.0) and Compound 11 is the least lipophilic (ClogP = 0.08) of the compounds tested. There is no significant correlation

- for the group as a whole between K_i and ClogP; Pearson correlation coefficient $r = -0.38$ $P = 0.22$. However, it is interesting to note that the ClogP and K_i values for Compounds 5 and 6 differ considerably. The low affinity of Compound 6 ($K_i \cong 3500$ nM) may be attributed to its hydrophilic nature, denoted by the very low ClogP (0.09). Similarly, when Compounds 10 - 12 are compared, the derivative with the lowest ClogP (Compound 11) shows weakest affinity for the imidazoline I_2 site ($K_i \cong 30,000$ nM, ClogP = 0.08).

Table 1. Affinity for I₂ binding sites, anti-*P.carinii* activity and ClogP values for pentamidine (Compound 1) and various analogs.

	Structure	K _i (nM)	Hill Slope	ClogP
1		1.4 ± 0.22	-0.8	2.3
2		3.2 ± 0.36	-1.2	2.8
3		4.3 ± 1.09	-0.8	6.0
4		23.4 ± 6.8	-0.8	1.8
5		50.1 ± 1.06	-0.9	4.0
6		~3500	-0.9	.09
7		27.2 ± 7.63	-0.8	1.3
8		62.0 ± 25	-0.8	3.7
9		319 ± 39.5	-0.8	.8
10		228 ± 36.5	-0.8	0.7
11		~30,000	-0.3	.08
12		580 ± 61.3	-0.8	0.6

* Mean Histologic Score (compared to saline control; mean histologic score saline = 3.8 out of a possible 4.0). ND = not done. Binding in the presence of 5 nM [³H]idazoxan (K_d 14 ± 2nM). B_{max} = 438 ± 30 fmol/mg protein. K_i values are the result of at least three experiments expressed as mean K_i ± SD except compounds 4 and 8, which were derived from two experiments due to limited quantities of compound. These results are stated as mean K_i ± 95% confidence intervals.

5

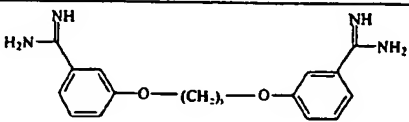
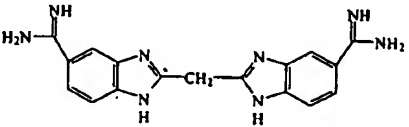
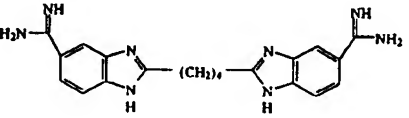
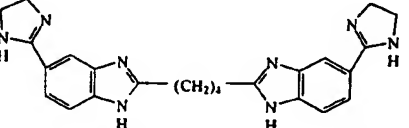
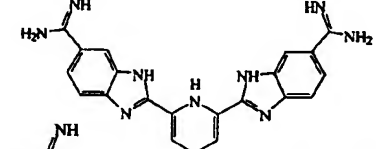
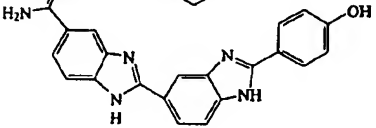
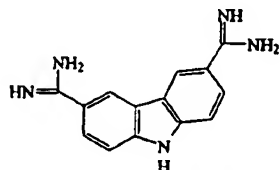
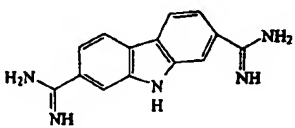
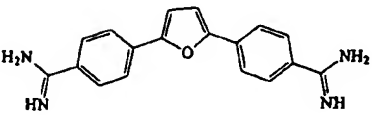
Anti-Pneumocystis carinii activity. Pentamidine exhibits anti-*P. carinii* activity with a mean histologic score of 1.3. This is a moderately effective antimicrobial agent, having activity against a variety of organisms (B. Blagburn et al., Antimicrob. Agents Chemother. 35, 1520 – 1523 (1991); C. Bell et al., Antimicrob. Agents Chemother. 35, 1099 – 1107 (1991); D. Lindsay et al., Antimicrob. Agents Chemother. 35, 1914-1916 (1991)). Five of the compounds have anti-*P. carinii* activity greater than pentamidine (Compounds 2,3,4,5,6), while 2 of the compounds have no activity at all (Compounds 9,11). Compounds 5 and 6 are equally effective anti-*P. carinii* agents, yet their respective affinities for the imidazoline I₂ site differ 70-fold. These compounds provide an example that affinity for the imidazoline I₂ site does not correlate to anti-*P. carinii* activity; Pearson correlation coefficient $r = 0.60$ $P = 0.09$.

15

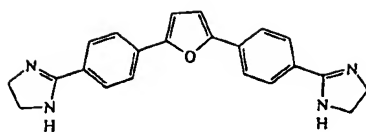
EXAMPLE 2 AND 3

The compounds set forth in Table 2 and Table 3 below, which are either known and can be synthesized in accordance with known techniques as described above or variations thereof which will be apparent to those skilled in the art, are also illustrative of the present invention.

TABLE 2: IMIDAZOLNE RECEPTOR BINDING COMPOUNDS

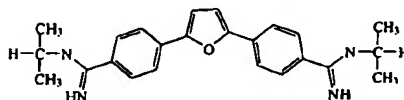
Compound	Structure	Ki (nM)
001 KAO 011		158.0
BABIM		7,512
BABB		5,526
BIBB		44,780
DB 205		346,700
DB 183		65,640
003 KAO 111		44,700
DAP 092		18,090
DB 75		653

DB 60



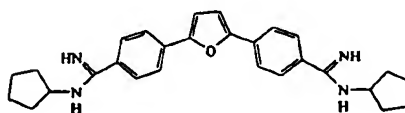
630

DB 181



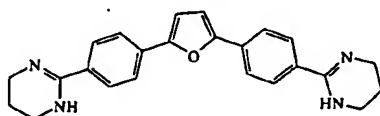
5,503

DB 244



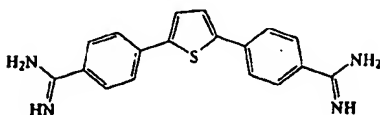
6,755

DB 103



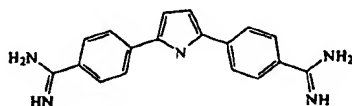
236.0

DB 351



110.6

DB 262

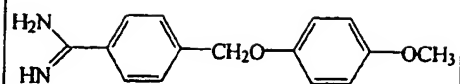


3,785

TABLE 3: IMIDAZOLINE RECEPTOR BINDING COMPOUNDS

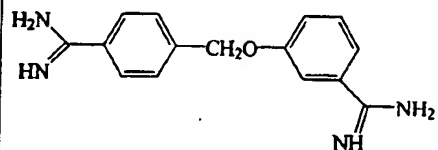
Compound	Structure	Ki(nM)
MC 96		1.4
FS 44		2.8
FS 104		1.5

FS 113



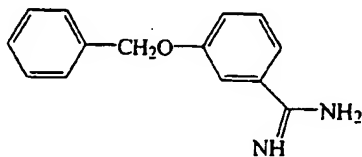
2.2

MC97c



1215

FS 117



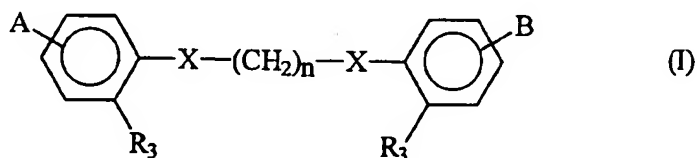
32.7

The foregoing is illustrative of the present invention, and is not to be construed as limiting thereof. The invention is defined by the following claims, with
5 equivalents of the claims to be included therein.

WE CLAIM:

1. A method of binding the imidazoline receptor, comprising:
contacting a bis-benzene to said imidazoline receptor in an amount effective to
5 bind to said receptor, wherein said bis-benzene contains at least one amidine group.
2. A method according to claim 1, wherein said contacting step is carried out
in vitro.
- 10 3. A method according to claim 1, wherein said contacting step is carried out
in vitro with cells that express said imidazoline receptor.
4. A method according to claim 1, wherein said contacting step is carried out
in vitro with a cell-free preparation comprising said imidazoline receptor.
- 15 5. A method according to claim 1, wherein said contacting step is carried out
in vivo.
6. A method according to claim 1, wherein said contacting step is carried out
20 *in vivo* by administering said compound to a subject afflicted with a disease state
which is alleviable by treatment with a compound having high selectivity and affinity for
the imidazoline receptor site.
7. A method according to claim 1, wherein said bis-benzene has the formula I:

25



30

wherein:

A and B are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, loweralkyl, oxyalkyl, nitro, amino, aminoalkyl, halo, hydroxy, carboxy, and compounds of formula (i):



10 subject to the proviso that at least one of A and B is a compound of formula (i);

R_1 and R_2 are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, loweralkyl, oxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl and alkylaminoalkyl; or two R_1 group on the same amidine group together represent $-(\text{CH}_2)_m-$ wherein m is 2, 3, or 4;

15 R_3 is H, loweralkyl, oxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, aminoalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl or halogen;

n is from 2 to 6; and

X is O, NH, or S;

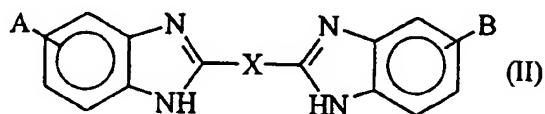
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

20

8. A method according to claim 7, wherein R_1 , R_2 and R_3 are H; wherein X is O; and wherein n is 5.

9. A method according to claim 1, wherein said bis-benzene has the formula

25 II:



30

wherein:

A and B are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, loweralkyl, oxyalkyl, nitro, amino, aminoalkyl, halo, hydroxy, carboxy, and compounds of formula (i):

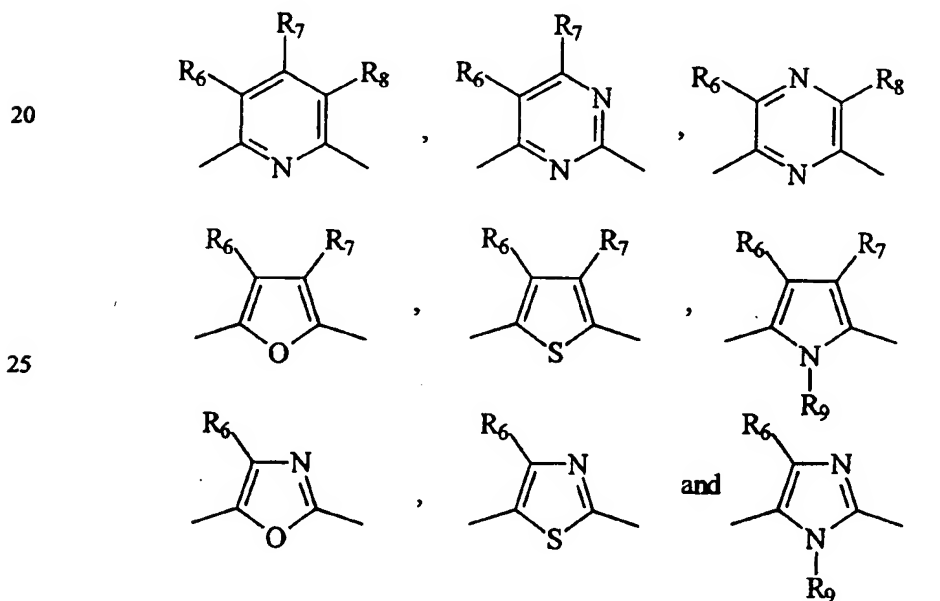


subject to the proviso that at least one of A and B is a compound of formula (i);

10 R_1 and R_2 are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, loweralkyl, oxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, cyloalkyl, aryl, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl and alkylaminoalkyl; or two R_1 group on the same amidine group together represent – $(CH_2)_m$ - wherein m is 2, 3, or 4;

R_3 is H, loweralkyl, oxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, aminoalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl or halogen;

15 X is linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated C1-C12 alkyl containing up to 4 double bonds; or X is a heterocyclic aromatic group selected from the group consisting of:



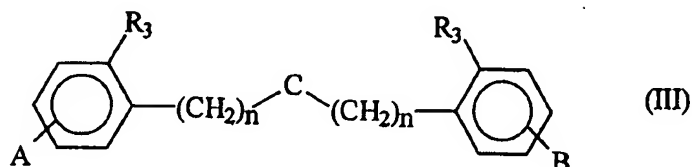
wherein

R_6 , R_7 , and R_8 are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, loweralkyl, halogen, oxyalkyl, oxyaryl, or oxyarylalkyl;

R₉ is hydrogen, loweralkyl, hydroxy, aminoalkyl or alkylaminoalkyl;
or the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

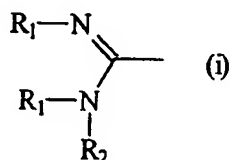
10. A method according to claim 1, wherein said bis-benzene has the formula

5 III:



wherein:

A and B are each independently selected from the group consisting of H,
loweralkyl, oxyalkyl, nitro, amino, aminoalkyl, halo, hydroxy, carboxy, and
15 substituents of formula (i):

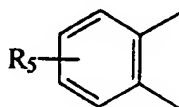


subject to the proviso that at least one of A and B is a substituent of formula (i);

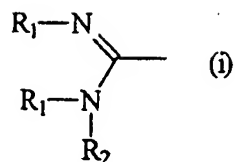
R₁ and R₂ are each independently selected from the group consisting of H,
loweralkyl, oxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, cyloalkyl, aryl, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl and
25 alkylaminoalkyl; or two R₁ groups on the same amidine group together represent –
(CH₂)_m- wherein m is 2, 3, or 4;

R₃ is H, loweralkyl, oxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl,
aminoalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl or halogen;

or two R₁ groups on the same amidine group together represent

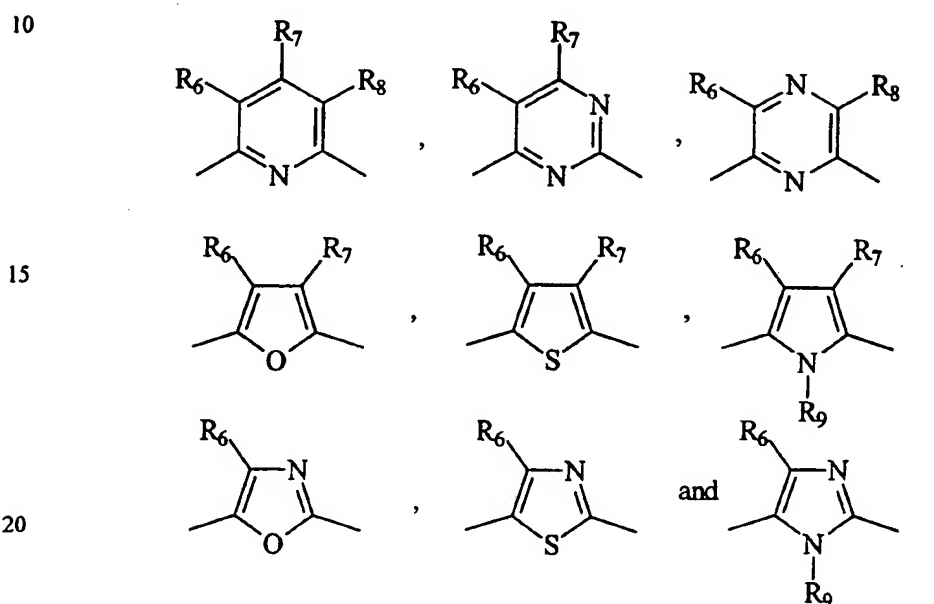


wherein R_5 is



n is an integer from 0 to 2; and

A is a heterocyclic aromatic group selected from the group consisting of:

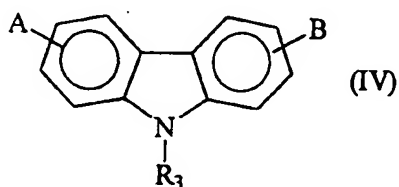


wherein

R_6 , R_7 , and R_8 are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, loweralkyl, halogen, oxyalkyl, oxyaryl, or oxyarylalkyl;

25 R_9 is hydrogen, loweralkyl, hydroxy, aminoalkyl or alkylaminoalkyl; and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

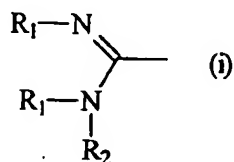
11. A method according to claim 1, wherein said bis-benzamidine has the formula IV:



wherein:

A and B are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, loweralkyl, oxyalkyl, nitro, amino, aminoalkyl, halo, hydroxy, carboxy, and

5 substituents of formula (i):

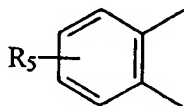


10 subject to the proviso that at least one of A and B is a substituent of formula (i);

R_1 and R_2 are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, loweralkyl, oxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl and alkylaminoalkyl; or two R_1 group on the same amidine group together represent – $(CH_2)_m$ - wherein m is 2, 3, or 4;

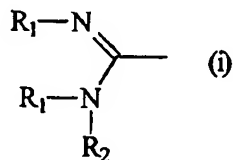
15 R_3 is H, loweralkyl, oxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, aminoalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl or halogen;

or two R_1 groups on the same amidine group together represent



20

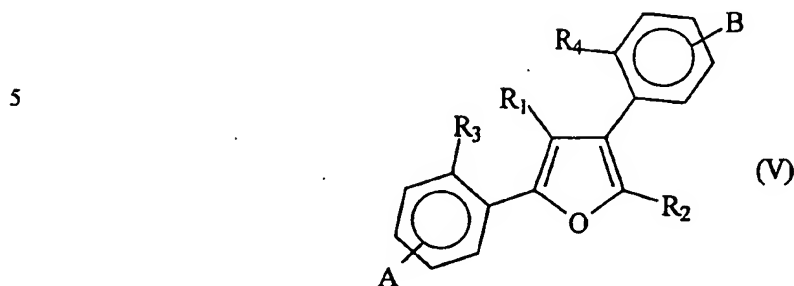
wherein R_5 is



25

and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

12. A method according to claim 1, said bis-benzene having the formula (V):

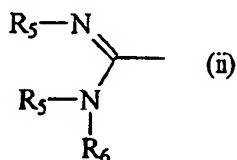


10

wherein:

A and B are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, loweralkyl, oxyalkyl, nitro, amino, aminoalkyl, halo, hydroxy, carboxy, and substituents of formula (ii):

15



20

subject to the proviso that at least one of A and B is a substituent of formula (ii);

R₁ and R₂ are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, loweralkyl, aryl, alkylaryl, aminoalkyl, aminoaryl, halogen, oxyalkyl, oxyaryl, or oxyarylalkyl;

25

R₃ and R₄ are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, loweralkyl, oxyalkyl, alkylaryl, aryl, oxyaryl, aminoalkyl, aminoaryl, or halogen; and

each R₅ is independently selected from the group consisting of H, loweralkyl, alkoxyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, or alkylaryl or two R₅ groups together represent C₂ to C₁₀ alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, or alkylene; and

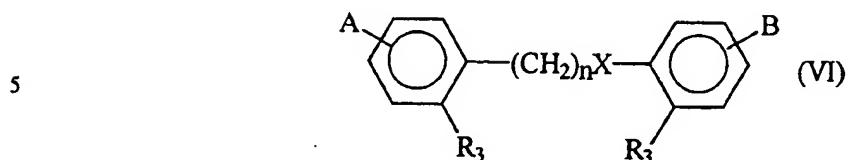
30

R₆ is H, hydroxy, loweralkyl, alkoxyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl, alkylamino, alkylaminoalkyl, cycloalkyl, hydroxycycloalkyl, alkoxycycloalkyl, aryl, or alkylaryl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

13. A method according to claim 1, wherein said bis-benzene has the formula

VI:



wherein:

A and B are each independently selected from the group consisting of H,
 10 loweralkyl, oxyalkyl, nitro, amino, aminoalkyl, halo, hydroxy, carboxy, and
 substituents of formula (i):



subject to the proviso that at least one of A and B is a substituent of formula (i);

R₁ and R₂ are each independently selected from the group consisting of H,
 loweralkyl, oxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl and
 20 alkylaminoalkyl; or two R₁ group on the same amidine group together represent –
 (CH₂)_m– wherein m is 2, 3, or 4;

R₃ is H, loweralkyl, oxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl,
 aminoalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl or halogen;

or two R₁ groups on the same amidine group together represent



wherein R₅ is



X is O, S or NH;

n is an integer from 1 to 8;

and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

5

14. A method of identifying imidazoline receptor binding agents, comprising the steps of:

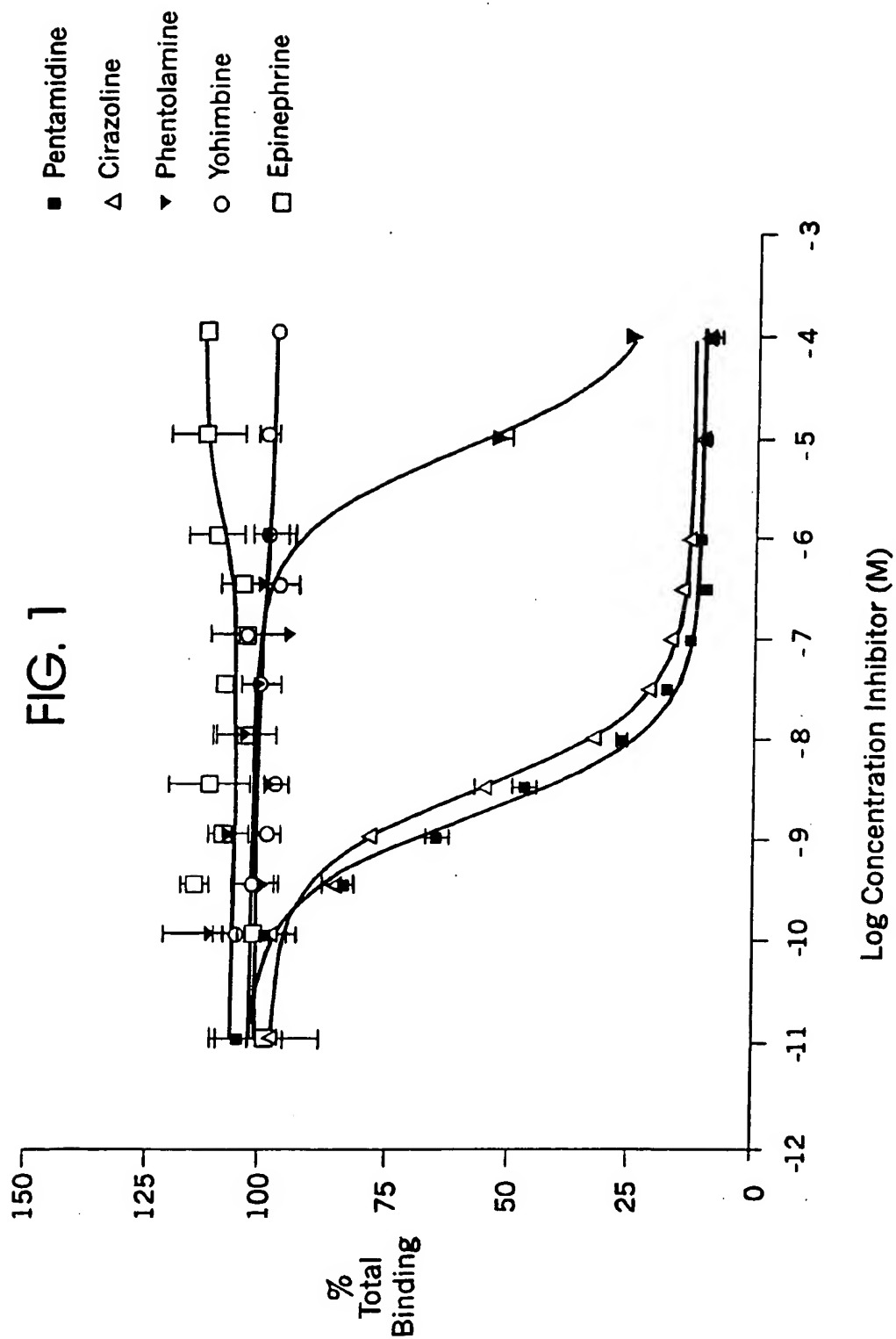
providing a library of bis-benzene compounds, said bis-benzene compound containing at least one amidine group; and

10 screening said library for compounds that bind to said imidazoline receptor.

15. A method according to claim 14, wherein said library is a combinatorial library.

15 16. A method according to claim 14, wherein said bis-benzene compounds are immobilized on a solid support.

1/1



PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁷ : G01N 33/566, 33/94, A61K 31/155, 31/415, 31/40, 31/34, 31/38	A3	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/04893 (43) International Publication Date: 3 February 2000 (03.02.00)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/14428 (22) International Filing Date: 25 June 1999 (25.06.99) (30) Priority Data: 09/120,584 22 July 1998 (22.07.98) US (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL [US/US]; 308 Bynum Hall, Campus Box 4105, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-4105 (US). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): TIDWELL, Richard, R. [US/US]; 390 WR Clark Road, Pittsboro, NC 27312-6006 (US). HALL, James, E. [US/US]; 2440 Springview Trail, Chapel Hill, NC 27514-6815 (US). WOOD, Dorothy, H. [US/US]; 303 Pond Lily Court, Hillsborough, NC 27278 (US). (74) Agents: SIBLEY, Kenneth, D. et al.; Myers, Bigel, Sibley & Sajovcc, P.A., P.O. Box 37428, Raleigh, NC 27627 (US).		(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AT (Utility model), AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, CZ (Utility model), DE, DE (Utility model), DK, DK (Utility model), EE, EE (Utility model), ES, FI, FI (Utility model), GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK (Utility model), SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i> (88) Date of publication of the international search report: 29 June 2000 (29.06.00)
(54) Title: IMIDAZOLINE RECEPTOR BINDING COMPOUNDS (57) Abstract Pentamidine and analogs thereof have activity as imidazoline receptor binding compounds. A method of binding the imidazoline receptor, comprises contacting a bis-benzene to said imidazoline receptor in an amount effective to bind to said receptor, wherein said bis-benzene contains at least one amidine group (e.g., one or two). The contacting step may be carried out <i>in vivo</i> or <i>in vitro</i> . Contacting may be carried out with individual active compounds or with libraries of active compounds.		

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 99/14428

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 G01N33/566 G01N33/94 A61K31/155 A61K31/415 A61K31/40
A61K31/34 A61K31/38

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 G01N A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>PIGINI, MARIA; BOUSQUET, PASCAL; CAROTTI, ANGELO; DONTENWILL, MONIQUE; GIANNELLA, MARIO; ET AL.: "Imidazoline Receptors: Qualitative Structure-Activity Relationships and Discovery of Tracizoline and Benazoline. Two Ligands with High Affinity and Unprecedented Selectivity" BIOORGANIC & MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY, vol. 5, no. 5, 1997, pages 833-842, XP002122337 page 837, column 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">--- -/--</p>	1-4

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

27 March 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

13 04 2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Hart-Davis, J

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 99/14428

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WOOD, DOROTHY H. ET AL: "1,5-Bis(4-amidinophenoxy)pentane (pentamidine) is a potent inhibitor of '3H! idazoxan binding to imidazoline I2 binding sites" EUR. J. PHARMACOL., vol. 353, no. 1, 17 July 1998 (1998-07-17), pages 97-103, XP000852663 the whole document ---	1-8
X	DATABASE BIOSIS 'Online! BIOSCIENCES INFORMATION SERVICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA, US Accession Number PREV199800113859, WOOD D H; HALL J E; TIDWELL R R: "Pentamidine is a potent inhibitor of radioligand binding to imidazoline receptors" XP002134124 abstract	1-8
X	& ABSTRACTS OF THE INTERSCIENCE CONFERENCE ON ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS AND CHEMOTHERAPY, vol. 37, 1997, page 280 ---	1-8
X	A CARRIERI, L BRASILI, F LEONETTI, M PIGINI, M GIANNELLA, P BOUSQUET, A CAROTTI: "2-D and 3-D Modeling of Imidazoline Receptor Ligands: Insights into Pharmacophore" BIOORGANIC & MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY, vol. 5, no. 5, 1997, pages 843-856, XP000892923 page 844 -page 845; table 1 ---	1-4
P, X	WOOD DOROTHY H; HALL JAMES EDWIN; ROSE BEATE G; BOYKIN DAVID W; TIDWELL RICHARD R: "Pentamidine is a potent inhibitor of (3H)Idazoxan binding to imidazoline I2 receptors" ANNALS OF THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (IMIDAZOLINE RECEPTORS AND THEIR ENDOGENOUS LIGANDS: CURRENT CONCEPTS AND THERAPEUTIC POTENTIAL (EDS. GOETHERT M; MOLDERINGS G J; REIS D J)), vol. 881, 21 June 1999 (1999-06-21), pages 110-113, XP000892876 tables 1,2	1-16
P, O, X	& IIIRD INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON IMIDAZOLINE RECEPTORS; BONN, GERMANY; , 22 - 24 July 1998, ---	1-7
	--- -/--	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

In: International Application No
PCT/US 99/14428

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P,A	TAO B, HUANG TL, SHARMA TA, REYNOLDS IJ, DONKOR IO: "Novel bisbenzamidines and bisbenzimidazolines as noncompetitive NMDA receptor antagonists" BIOORGANIC & MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY LETTERS, vol. 9, no. 9, 3 May 1999 (1999-05-03), pages 1299-1304, XP004163962 table 1 ---	1-7
A	US 5 574 059 A (REGUNATHAN SOUNDARARAJAN ET AL) 12 November 1996 (1996-11-12) cited in the application table 1 ---	1-6
A	US 5 686 477 A (JARRY CHRISTIAN ET AL) 11 November 1997 (1997-11-11) cited in the application examples 2,A ---	1-6
A	US 5 726 197 A (SPEDDING MICHAEL ET AL) 10 March 1998 (1998-03-10) cited in the application example 11 ---	1-6
A	US 5 723 495 A (TIDWELL RICHARD R ET AL) 3 March 1998 (1998-03-03) cited in the application abstract ---	1-7
A	US 5 643 935 A (DYKSTRA CHRISTINE C ET AL) 1 July 1997 (1997-07-01) cited in the application claim 1 ---	1,9
A	US 5 428 051 A (TIDWELL RICHARD R ET AL) 27 June 1995 (1995-06-27) cited in the application ---	1,9
A	US 5 627 184 A (DYKSTRA CHRISTINE C ET AL) 6 May 1997 (1997-05-06) cited in the application abstract ---	1,10
A	US 5 639 755 A (DYKSTRA CHRISTINE C ET AL) 17 June 1997 (1997-06-17) cited in the application claims 1-9 ---	1,10
A	US 5 668 167 A (TIDWELL RICHARD R ET AL) 16 September 1997 (1997-09-16) cited in the application abstract ---	1,11
	-/--	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int l tional Application No

PCT/US 99/14428

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5 602 172 A (BOYKIN DAVID W ET AL) 11 February 1997 (1997-02-11) cited in the application claim 19 ---	1,12
T	YU AUSTIN; FRISHMAN WILLIAM H : "Imidazoline receptor agonist drugs: A new approach to the treatment of systemic hypertension" JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, vol. 36, 1996, pages 98-111, XP000892878 figures 1-3 ---	1-4
T	REGUNATHAN S; REIS D J: "IMIDAZOLINE RECEPTORS AND THEIR ENDOGENOUS LIGANDS" ANNUAL REVIEW OF PHARMACOLOGY AND TOXICOLOGY, vol. 36, 1996, pages 511-544, XP000892884 cited in the application page 513; figure 1 ---	1-4
T	MOLDERINGS GERHARD J: "Imidazoline receptors: Basic knowledge, recent advances and future prospects for therapy and diagnosis" DRUGS OF THE FUTURE, vol. 22, no. 7, 1997, pages 757-772, XP000892879 the whole document ---	1
T	FARSANG C; KAPOCSI J: "Imidazoline receptors: From discovery to antihypertensive therapy (facts and doubts)" BRAIN RESEARCH BULLETIN, vol. 49, 15 July 1999 (1999-07-15), pages 317-331, XP000892834 the whole document -----	1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 99/ 14428

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

See further information sheet

1. ☒ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.

2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☒ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Search Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows :

1. Claims : 1-6, 14-16 (partially); 7,8,13
Binding of bis-benzene compounds bearing at least one amidine group to imidazoline receptors, wherein the compounds have two benzene rings linked by a chain containing at least one methylene (CH₂) group and at least one O or S atom or NH group.
- 1.1 Claims : 1-6, 14-16 (partially); 7,8
Binding of bis-benzene compounds bearing at least one amidine group to imidazoline receptors, wherein the compounds have the formula I (as in claim 7)
- 1.2 Claims : 1-6, 14-16 (partially); 13
Binding of bis-benzene compounds bearing at least one amidine group to imidazoline receptors, wherein the compounds have the formula VI (as in claim 13).
2. Claims : 1-6, 14-16 (partially); 9
Binding of bis-benzene compounds bearing at least one amidine group to imidazoline receptors, wherein the compounds have the formula II (as in claim 9).
3. Claims : 1-6, 14-16 (partially); 10
Binding of bis-benzene compounds bearing at least one amidine group to imidazoline receptors, wherein the compounds have the formula III (as in claim 10).
4. Claims : 16-, 14-16 (partially); 11
Binding of bis-benzene compounds bearing at least one amidine group to imidazoline receptors, wherein the compounds have the formula IV (as in claim 11).
5. Claims : 1-6, 14-16 (partially); 12
Binding of bis-benzene compounds bearing at least one amidine group to imidazoline receptors, wherein the compounds have the formula V (as in claim 12).

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 99/14428

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5574059 A	12-11-1996	WO 9715303 A	01-05-1997
US 5686477 A	11-11-1997	FR 2726558 A	10-05-1996
		AU 689320 B	26-03-1998
		AU 3459395 A	09-05-1996
		CA 2162106 A	04-05-1996
		CN 1129697 A	28-08-1996
		EP 0710658 A	08-05-1996
		FI 955238 A	04-05-1996
		JP 8208630 A	13-08-1996
		NO 954381 A	06-05-1996
		NZ 280387 A	26-07-1996
		ZA 9509311 A	29-05-1996
US 5726197 A	10-03-1998	NONE	
US 5723495 A	03-03-1998	AU 1160597 A	05-06-1997
		CA 2237650 A	22-05-1997
		EP 0861071 A	02-09-1998
		JP 2000500469 T	18-01-2000
		WO 9717949 A	22-05-1997
		US 6025398 A	15-02-2000
		US 5843980 A	01-12-1998
US 5643935 A	01-07-1997	AU 705261 B	20-05-1999
		AU 5956696 A	30-12-1996
		CA 2223912 A	19-12-1996
		EP 0831832 A	01-04-1998
		JP 11507036 T	22-06-1999
		WO 9640145 A	19-12-1996
		US 5939440 A	17-08-1999
		US 5972969 A	26-10-1999
		US 6017941 A	25-01-2000
		US 5639755 A	17-06-1997
		US 5792782 A	11-08-1998
		US 5817687 A	06-10-1998
		US 5817686 A	06-10-1998
US 5428051 A	27-06-1995	AT 187641 T	15-01-2000
		AU 675092 B	23-01-1997
		AU 5299593 A	09-05-1994
		CA 2104196 A	14-04-1994
		DE 69327330 D	20-01-2000
		EP 0664703 A	02-08-1995
		JP 2888453 B	10-05-1999
		JP 8502294 T	12-03-1996
		NZ 257001 A	24-06-1997
		WO 9408580 A	28-04-1994
		US 5578631 A	26-11-1996
US 5627184 A	06-05-1997	US 5521189 A	28-05-1996
		US 5723288 A	03-03-1998
		US 5606058 A	25-02-1997
		US 5622955 A	22-04-1997
		US 5686456 A	11-11-1997
		AU 699223 B	26-11-1998
		AU 2436995 A	29-11-1995
		BR 9507616 A	19-08-1997

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 99/14428

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5627184 A		CA 2189125 A	16-11-1995
		CN 1151209 A	04-06-1997
		EP 0758453 A	19-02-1997
		HU 76440 A	28-08-1997
		JP 10501615 T	10-02-1998
		NZ 285309 A	28-10-1998
		WO 9530901 A	16-11-1996
		US 5594138 A	14-01-1997
		US 5602172 A	11-02-1997
		US 5667975 A	16-09-1997
US 5639755 A	17-06-1997	US 5643935 A	01-07-1997
		US 5972969 A	26-10-1999
		US 5817686 A	06-10-1998
		AU 705261 B	20-05-1999
		AU 5956696 A	30-12-1996
		CA 2223912 A	19-12-1996
		EP 0831832 A	01-04-1998
		JP 11507036 T	22-06-1999
		WO 9640145 A	19-12-1996
		US 5939440 A	17-08-1999
		US 6017941 A	25-01-2000
		US 5792782 A	11-08-1998
		US 5817687 A	06-10-1998
US 5668167 A	16-09-1997	US 5668166 A	16-09-1997
		AU 6148696 A	30-12-1996
		EP 0831813 A	01-04-1998
		JP 11506763 T	15-06-1999
		WO 9640114 A	19-12-1996
US 5602172 A	11-02-1997	US 5723288 A	03-03-1998
		AU 692024 B	28-05-1998
		AU 4283896 A	06-06-1996
		CA 2204898 A	23-05-1996
		EP 0792271 A	03-09-1997
		JP 10508857 T	02-09-1998
		WO 9615126 A	23-05-1996
		ZA 9509661 A	29-05-1996
		AU 699223 B	26-11-1998
		AU 2436995 A	29-11-1995
		BR 9507616 A	19-08-1997
		CA 2189125 A	16-11-1995
		CN 1151209 A	04-06-1997
		EP 0758453 A	19-02-1997
		HU 76440 A	28-08-1997
		JP 10501615 T	10-02-1998
		NZ 285309 A	28-10-1998
		WO 9530901 A	16-11-1996
		US 5521189 A	28-05-1996
		US 5594138 A	14-01-1997
		US 5627184 A	06-05-1997
		US 5606058 A	25-02-1997
		US 5622955 A	22-04-1997
		US 5667975 A	16-09-1997
		US 5686456 A	11-11-1997